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11 stillbirths. Of the deaths, 75 were among males. Ninety-one were natives and 29 were foreigners. Population, 286,000.

The Pasteur Institute of São Paulo, which has been opened a little less than one year, publishes the following data with regard to patients treated there for rabies:

From the report of the Pasteur Institute just published it would appear that so far the greater number of persons treated there have been Italians. From a total of 467 cases treated for rabies, 212 were Italians, 177 Brazilians, 46 Portuguese, 26 Spaniards, 3 Arabians, 1 German, 1 Austrian, and 1 English. Ninety-eight of this number came from the capital, 75 from Santos, 57 from Amparo, 16 from Campinas, and the remainder from the interior of the State and from neighboring States.

Mortality statistics of Campinas, State of São Paulo.

During the two weeks ended the 6th instant there were in Campinas in all 48 deaths from all causes, of which number 1 was due to grippe, 1 to dysentery, 1 to malarial diseases, 5 to tuberculosis, 1 to syphilis, 1 to cancer, 3 to diseases of the nervous system, 5 to diseases of the circulatory system, 5 to diseases of the respiratory system, 10 to diseases of the digestive system, 1 to disease of the urinary system, 5 to congenital debility, 2 to senile debility, 2 to violent deaths, and 5 to diseases badly defined.

Mortality statistics of Santos, State of São Paulo.

During the two weeks ended the 6th instant there were in Santos, in all, 74 deaths, of which number 15 were caused by variola, 1 by measles, 1 by whooping cough, 3 by grippe, 1 by malarial fevers, 10 by tuberculosis, 1 by syphilis, 1 by ankylostomiasis, 8 by diseases of the nervous system, 4 by diseases of the circulatory system, 7 by diseases of the respiratory system, 11 by diseases of the digestive system, 1 by disease of the urinary system, 1 by disease of the skin, 4 by congenital debility, 1 by senile debility, 1 by violence, and 3 from causes badly defined. The population of Santos is from 80,000 to 100,000.

Variola is also reported from the town of Santa Cruz da Conceicao, under date of November 7.

Sanitary reports from Bahia.

There has been no sanitary information received from Bahia since my last reports, except that on the 12th instant there was 1 new case of bubonic plague reported in that city.

Compulsory vaccination in the United States of Brazil.

The bill for compulsory vaccination passed both houses, and was signed by the President of the Republic on the 1st instant. Since that date there has been much agitation against the measure, and this culminated last Sunday in open revolt. Since that date the city has been virtually under military rule. Many persons have been killed, and many more more or less badly wounded. All business is at an absolute standstill, both on land and water, and much damage has been done to public property. So far private property, except in regard to electric cars, which have been burned and otherwise destroyed, has been to a great degree respected. It is believed that the ultimate

result will, of course, be success for the Government as regards putting down the mobs, etc., but as regards the final carrying out of the vaccination measure it seems at this time doubtful if it will ever be put into effect to any great degree.

It is the general opinion that compulsory vaccination is already a dead issue, as far as the absolute enforcement of the law is concerned. It would seem as if it must necessarily be so, as a great majority of people live in country districts; for example, in the central and western part of States like Amazonas, where such law could be enforced only by military aid. The city was, on the afternoon of the 16th instant, placed under martial law for an indefinite period.

Owing, no doubt, to the troubles in the city, no report of the mortality has yet been received for the week ended the 13th instant. This will be embodied in my next report.

Mortuary statistics of State of São Paulo, year of 1903.

Yellow fever (capital 16 deaths), including provinces.....	732
Total cases in State, 2,630. Worst localities, Riberrao Preto, 842 cases, 254 deaths, and in province of São Jose do Rio Pardo, 714 cases, 118 deaths (including the capital); was present in 13 localities.	
Plague (Santos 9 deaths, São Paulo 7 deaths).....	16
Variola (provinces 19 deaths, capital 13).....	32
Enteric fever (provinces 354, capital 62).....	416
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Malarial fevers (provinces 801, capital 62).....	863
Malarial cachexia	74
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Total malarial fevers.....	937
Measles (provinces 106, capital 1).....	107
Scarlet fever (provinces 7, capital 1).....	8
Whooping cough (provinces 544, capital 12).....	556
Diphtheria (provinces 12, capital 3).....	15
Croup (provinces 22, capital 13).....	35
(Compare death rate from croup with that from diphtheria.)	
Grippe (provinces 543, capital 30).....	573
Cholera nostras (provinces 47, capital 2).....	49
Dysentery (provinces 204, capital 41).....	245
Leprosy (provinces 133, capital 4).....	137
Beriberi (provinces 5, capital 2).....	7
Syphilis (provinces 200, capital 41).....	241
Tuberculosis, pulmonary (provinces 1,520, capital 362).....	1,882
Tuberculosis, other varieties (provinces 132, capital 30).....	162

Population of State, 2,568,779, consisting of 171 municipalities, and 266 districts. The returns given above are from 120 localities, embracing all of the towns and cities of any population.

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Riggs reports as follows: Month of November, 1904: Number of immigrants inspected, 311; number passed, 310; number detained, 1.

Inspection of immigrants at Victoria, British Columbia.

Assistant Surgeon Glover reports as follows:

Month of November, 1904. Number of immigrants inspected, 108; number passed, 106; number rejected, 2.